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CITY OF CHICAGO.

Wednesday Morning.....Dec. 30, 1857.

Scandinavian Paper in Chicago.

In addition to the German and French newspapers published in this city, we are glad to find that the Scandinavians are also to have an organ of their own. The *Swedish Republican*, or in Swedish, "*Svenska Republikanen*," a freedom-loving weekly paper, published in Galva, in this State, for upwards of two years, will be removed and published here from the 1st of January next. We have before this, expressed our friendship for the Scandinavians amongst foreigners in this country, and we would recommend this paper to the hearty support of our citizens, as an advertising medium amongst this population. The *Republican* is edited by L. Cronsioe, who is fully competent to discharge the duties of his place.

"A Prisoner of War"

In these days, when Democracy means slavery—is its synonym and convertible term—we ought to be surprised by a newspaper misnomer; but the effort of the telegraph to pass off William Walker, the Pirate of the Gulf, as a "prisoner of war," is cutting the thing too fat. He is a villain in a feeble and malicious way—a cut-throat by profession—a pirate by choice; and that he should be escorted from New York to Washington by the United States Marshal, and played off as a conqueror in miniature, "a prisoner of war," is evidence that the newspaper dictionaries need thorough revision and deep purgation. Called by the epithets which he has earned, he would be a thief and murderer. Treated to the punishment that he deserves, he would be hung.

Further Complications.

It is not to be supposed that the failure of WALKER's piratical expedition will have any other effect upon this Kansas business than to add another complication to what already seems hopelessly entangled. The triumph of the Pro-Slavery party in the Territory is sure; they will go to Congress with a nigger-breeding Constitution in their hands, and demand admission under it. The fire-eaters, forced to abandon all present pretensions to rights in Central America, will not be disposed to relinquish their hold upon Kansas, which now seems to be entirely within their grasp. Their appetites, sharp set for virgin soil that may be cursed with the blight which "the institution" brings in its train, must be sated in the West. They are choked off their prey in the South, and now Kansas must suffice. Look out for a row.

The News from Kansas.

Elsewhere we publish copious extracts from our St. Louis exchanges in reference to the affairs of Kansas. Their testimony we think is conclusive that the Pro-Slavery party have carried the recent election almost without opposition, the Free State men having resolutely kept away from the polls.

In view of this matter and the probable consequences resulting therefrom, we might say much; but when Mr. DOUGLAS takes up freedom shrieking, as he does in the paragraph which we copy from his reply to Senator FITCH, when the Illinois *State Register* declares that rebellion against the monstrous usurpation is the only remedy for that oppressed and ruffian riddea people; and when Slave State journals like the St. Louis *News* declare that the impending Civil War is forced upon the country by Mr. BUCHANAN and his bad advisers, and that the resistance of the Free State men is righteous and must be vindicated, we feel that our vocation is gone—that the facts, arguments, entreaties and expostulations, with which the Republican press and Republican orators have plied the country, are producing their intended effect; and that those who have bottled for Kansas, during all the troubles that have beset her and all the villainy that has encompassed her by the aid, complicity and connivance of these zealots who are now roaring out anathemas upon her enemies, may hang up their bruised armor and give themselves and their weapons a season of rest. But though the zeal of the neophytes in the cause of Freedom may impel them to disregard the cooler advice of the tried soldiers in this campaign, and though they may rush forward to pluck the fruit that Republicanism has sown, watered and tendered with pious zeal, the Republican party cannot yet rid itself of the care and responsibility of Kansas affairs. If the people of that Territory fight, as we hope they may, for the vindication of their rights, they will rely upon the Republican party of the North for the aid and support which their just cause demands. While the new converts are shouting with fierceness that is exaggerated by the consciousness of their share in the guilt with which the so-called National Democracy is stained by its management of Kansas affairs, let those who have steadily fought for the maintenance of the right, watch the development of events. Wait, but be prepared for the worst! It is not impossible that the North, long outraged and always betrayed, may accept the guage that the South has thrown down.

Secretary Denver's Instructions from President Buchanan.

Secretary DENVER, who has been appointed to fill STANTON's place, has issued an address to the people of Kansas in which he incorporates a part of BUCHANAN's instructions. The address itself is border ruffian, and deceptive. Its professions are honeyed, but the sting of the serpent is plainly visible. He scolds and whines because the Free State men refused to vote on the 21st instant on the Lecompton Constitution. He utters the hardened falsehood that the slavery question was fairly submitted to the people, and whether they voted or not they would be bound by the result. After insulting them in this matter he then demands that they shall keep quiet and submit to the rule of the border ruffians with the best grace possible. The "Instructions" proceed in the same tone and to the same effect, the address being mostly their echo.

The best reply to Mr. Secretary DENVER's address will be found in the following extract from DOUGLAS' speech in reply to the attack of Dr. FITCH, made on the same day that DENVER issued his proclamation, viz: Dec. 21st.

Said DOUGLAS:

I regard the result of that Convention as a trick, a fraud upon the rights of the people, and come with Slavery or without Slavery, I am opposed to the whole of it. But we are told we must force the Lecompton Constitution down the throats of the people for the sake of peace, for the sake of localizing the quarrel. How is that to be done? By passing an act of Congress forcing a Constitution on the people of Kansas against the will of that people! What next? When you find that the Republican majority resisting the government that you have imposed upon them, the President will be called upon to use the army and navy to put down insurrection and insurrects as the Lecompton faction is only composed of perhaps one-tenth or one-twentieth of the whole people, and there is not a man of them who dares stay there a day without the United States army to protect him, we should have a special message from the President, recommending an increase of the army, and the calling out of volunteers to march to Kansas to put down the insurrection and maintain the government which you force on them at the point of the bayonet. That is the mode in which you are going to localize the Kansas question by calling troops from Virginia and Wisconsin, from Illinois and from South Carolina, from Massachusetts and from Mississippi, and stationing these volunteers around the city of Lecompton to protect the Government whom you impose upon that people against their will. Then I suppose there will be perfect peace and harmony among them all. You will restore peace in that way, and localize the Kansas difficulty! No, Sir. The moment you impose a Constitution on that people against their consent, you have unsettled the slavery question, and plunged your nation into a civil war, which will end only when you have established that principle at the point of the bayonet, and with all the power at your command. You have localized civil war instead of localizing the Kansas quarrel. These are my convictions; I believe that such will be the consequence if we proceed in this mad career of forcing a Constitution on a people against their will.

THE LANCASTER OF THE ANCIENT ROMANS.—Old Quintilius would have stared and gasped had he been present in the Circuit Court, this morning, when one of the learned counsel arose and said that he had come *rather* on *execution*.

We had supposed that *Joe Mills'* code had abolished this part of thing in our Courts.—*Madison (Wis.) State Journal.*

The Burr and Tear Controversy and the N. Y. Independent.

The New York *Independent* of the 24th inst., contains an editorial article on the BURR and TEAR controversy, which we are sorry to consider a deliberate attempt to defend a bad man in a bad cause; and the reasons which compel us to pronounce this opinion in respect of a journal of its acknowledged prominence and respectability, we shall proceed to state with as little circumlocution as may be. In connection with its editorial the *Independent* publishes a letter from Mr. BURR, and a card from the South Middlesex (Conn.) Association predicated on that letter, both of which have already appeared in our columns. The length of the *Independent's* article prevent's our printing it entire, but in the remarks which we have to make we shall state its positions exactly as we find them, not prejudicing the *Independent* or Mr. BURR in the smallest particular. We would premise that the *Independent* skulks the imputation of defending Mr. BURR, but calls its article "some views of the case which may help to evolve the true philosophy of it." The tenor of the article is to evolve all the philosophical niceties favorable to Mr. BURR, and if not intended as a defense of that individual, is an uncommonly strong substitute for one:

1. The *Independent* thinks that "perhaps it was unfortunate that Mr. BURR, *being a minister of the Gospel*, happened "to have either 'gold or silver or brass in his "purse,'"—in other words, that some parties to this controversy set out with a prejudice against Mr. BURR as a money lender, because of Mr. BURR's ministerial function. We entertain no such views at all. For the purposes of this discussion, we will sink Mr. BURR the clergyman and Mr. BURR the professing Christian entirely out of sight, and look for the time being only at Mr. BURR the grasping usurer, demanding what was "nominated in the bond." In this way he has the advantage of a position of his own selection. It was *not* unfortunate for Mr. BURR that he had gold, silver, brass, &c. It was only unfortunate for the hapless blacksmith who fell into his clutches.

2. The *Independent* think "perhaps is was unwise or unbecoming for BURR, having a certain sum of money, to invest it in bond and "mortgage at any rate of interest." We hold that it was neither unwise nor unbecoming.

3. The *Independent* gives what purports to be a statement of the facts of the transaction: That TEAR borrowed money of BURR at twenty per cent. interest, and gave security on a house and lot in this city for payment of principal and interest. The *Independent* then says: "Mr. "TEAR is one of a large class of Western men "who speculate in city property and other real "estate, with money that belongs to other "men;" and from this statement it seems to evolve all the philosophy, moral and otherwise, embraced in the premises. *Now this statement is wholly untrue.* When Mr. BURR gave utterance to the presumption which the *Independent* holds up for an admitted fact, we believe he told what he knew to be false. (We are dealing now with Mr. BURR aside from his ministerial character.) He had no grounds on which to build a presumption of this sort. He had no reasons for assuming that Mr. TEAR was a speculator in any kind of property. It is impossible that he should have failed to learn in the course of his negotiations that Mr. TEAR was a hard working blacksmith who had earned and *paid for* every foot of real estate he owned (one lot on which his house stands and another on which his forge stands,) by blows on an honorable anvil—that the money which paid for his home and his place of labor was not borrowed from Eastern capitalists but came into a sooty blacksmith shop in exchange for horse shoes, wagon irons and that class of speculative machinery. At any rate such were the facts; and the frequency with which they have gone to the table of the *Independent* in the columns of this and other journals does not permit us to presume that its editor was ignorant of them. After securing the second piece of property Mr. TEAR, either wisely or unwisely, gave a trust deed on it to raise the money to build a stove and tin store, (mainly of pine boards,) on the site of his old shop. This was the instrument which fell into BURR's hands and which he was thus enabled to sweep away the earnings of half an industrious life time. So much therefore, of the *Independent's* argument as is predicated on the assumption that TEAR is a speculator of any kind, falls to the ground.

4. The *Independent* says that the causes which made it inconvenient, (impossible, would have been a better word,) for Mr. TEAR to pay the money, made it particularly important for Mr. BURR to receive it. So it would seem, though the latter declared he had no use for the money except to loan again, and notwithstanding he spent much of his time here with professional Shylocks, looking out for more trust deeds for the investment of additional capital. From this "important" matter the *Independent* quibbles in a sad way about the value of Mr. TEAR's lots and the amount that was bid when it was sold at auction by the Sheriff. This portion of the "philosophy" shows either an ignorance of business affairs which ought to shut them out from the writer's range of topics hereafter, or a perverse determination to cover up BURR's moral deformities. What wonder if Mr. TEAR's lots would not satisfy a claim of $5,000, in the very heat of an unprecedented financial revulsion, *under the hammer!* The Tremont House property in this city is worth a quarter of a million dollars. No business man here would value it at anything less; and yet if offered at auction for *all cash* at the time TEAR's property was sold, it would not have brought fifty thousand. We doubt whether it would to-day. How much would the Merchant's Exchange in New York have brought at auction the day all the banks in the Eastern States suspended specie payments? How much would BOWEN and MCNAMER's store and stock of goods? and how much would the New York *Independent* establishment have realized the same day? And how much money would the brains of this swaddler, the Christianity of BURR superadded, put into their joint purse if hypothecated at ten minutes to three to-morrow? The *Independent* has made some reputation for commercial sagacity, but not exactly by exhibitions of this class.

5. The *Independent* says that "whatever errors Mr. BURR may have committed, the offer "he makes at the conclusion of his letter is "certainly a fair one." Upon examining this offer, we find it did not appear in the original letter as published in the *N. Y. Evening Post*, nor is it the one forwarded in manuscript to this office. In the one published by the *Independent*, Mr. BURR does *not* name the four referees himself, one of them being his attorney and two others his friends and former townsmen. In other respects the letters are alike, and we are left to guess whether the correction is made by BURR, or by his friend HYDE, or by the proof-reader of the *Independent*. If Mr. BURR now proposes to leave the matter to four honorable and suitable men, to be fairly chosen, he should communicate that fact to Mr. TEAR in writing, forthwith, and the proposition would be accepted in a haste which would be pleasant to a man who holds the wear and tear of his emotional nature at just forty-five per cent. per annum.

The remainder of the *Independent's* article consists of deductions, sagacious enough, though not quite what we call evangelical, from the hypothesis that TEAR is a land speculator. Mr. TEAR being nothing of the kind, we need not be at pains to examine the remaining propositions.

—We have agreed to consider Mr. BURR for the time being in the character of a common usurer. What then should we have expected of the common usurer under the same circumstances? We should have said to him: "Sir, in a time of unparalleled distress like this, the ordinary rules which govern your profession should cease in some measure to operate. It is not just that the whole calamity of the time should fall upon men who have become your debtors and none of it upon you the creditor. Providence has not conferred upon you gifts which entitle you to take your sabbath's all by virtue of a legal technicality. You have no right to be exempt from the general trouble, and especially no right to take advantage of it to oppress your fellows. You have the power to take away this man's home and the maintenance of his wife and children. But clearly you should not do it. Leaving out of view moral considerations, the advantage accruing to you does not compensate the community for the loss of this man's life—industry, for which no equivalent is restored. It being impossible for him to pay the money and you not wanting it for any purpose except re-investment in the same way, be merciful and renew his obligation at the grossly usurious rates which he offers to pay you. You can sweep away all his property at one-fourth its value, if you choose to violate the dictates of common humanity and sink those qualities which distinguish you from the beasts of prey. Will you do so?" Then if he had persisted in the slaughtering design previously contemplated, we should have called him a sordid, soulless knave, and a miserable incumberance on the earth which bore him. And very likely we should have characterised his apologists in terms which would have embittered them against us grievously.

The *Independent* has made no new friends in this latitude by its pleading for Mr. BURR in this instance, nor hardly come up to the expectations of its old ones. We look to the *Independent* to apply the sword of righteousness to *wrongs* which we approach with the feeble weapons of mere morality and public good.—We expect that it will do so with as much more force than we command, as its instruments are mightier and more lasting, and its conductors better skilled in polemic warfare. We have no antagonism against Mr. BURR for being a minister of the gospel, or a non-resident of our community. He has simply done an act which Godless men in this city scorn to do—which they neglect to do every day in the progress of this monetary disaster, under the same circumstances precisely. One or two exhibitions of the spirit which Mr. B. manifested here have already received a similar exposure, and if others shall yet occur under our notice, they shall be subject to just the same ventilation. We shall be glad to learn that the *Independent* has been wholly at fault as to the *facts* of this case—that its singular conclusions have been drawn from entirely fictitious premises.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1857.

The puerile reply of Gen. CASS to EX Governor WALKER has excited surprise, because it was supposed that the Secretary of State would exhibit plausibility in the apology, which it was his official duty to make, for the duplicity and treachery which WALKER's letter fastens upon the President. The Secretary first informs the Ex-Governor that it is not according to etiquette to assume such things, and that it would be highly improper in him to do so; and then he proceeds to discuss the pith and point of the Walker manifesto, and to put in a miserable dishonest plea of justification for the Administration. When Walker rejected the counterfeit returns from Oxford precincts, three Southern members of the Cabinet demanded his removal. Mr. Buchanan was afraid of them, but he was more afraid of the tempest in the party, which he knew the removal would raise. The President resolved to force Walker into resigning, by contradictory instructions, by censures, and acrimonious insult-finding with his official acts. Walker was weak enough to yield, covering his retreat with a dense cloud of verbiage. The same Southern members of the Council, to wit: Cobb, Floyd and Thompson protested against receiving the nomination, or placing the letter accompanying it on the files of the department. They insisted that Walker should be peremptorely dismissed. Buchanan declined their counsel, and resolved to indemnify himself by "jawing back," but when he addressed himself to the task of preparing a reply, found he had nothing to say. Hence Cass' letter, which has made him ridiculous and his patron contemptible.

The Secretary of the Treasury has found that he cannot get the Treasury notes ready in less than a fortnight, so that January will be well advanced before any of them will appear. The rate of interest will not be fully determined upon until a conference shall be held, to which the Secretary has invited some of the leading bankers of Boston, and New York. At present three per cent is thought sufficient to command the absorption by the market of the first six millions. The notes are to be of the denomination of $100, $500, and $1,000. No doubt the whole $20,000,000 will be issued.

Mr. Kellogg proposes the issue of Treasury certificates based on deposits of coin, to pass from hand to hand and to serve as a currency. But the Democrats think the notes now authorized will meet the requirements of business which demands this sort of a paper medium. They are scarcely in favor of having the door open for the adoption of another system. They desire to extend the plan of the Sub-Treasury so as to allow of the *use of bills* as well as gold by the security of the stocks of the general Government and of the several States. That is, if the present bad state of business continues they design to establish a Sub-Treasury bank of discount and deposit.

On Wednesday last the Senate in executive session did not confirm Clifford, as Judge of the Supreme Court. He is not thought of much consequence, and his talents are so meagre that several Senators wish to give other New England Democrats a chance.

The Judiciary Committee had reported back the recommendation of Theodore Sedgewick as District Attorney of New York, in place of John McKean, without any recommendation. This is a hard fate for Sedgewick, who is a Hard Shell, and a devoted doughface. The Committee on Judiciary is wholly under the control of the nigger-driving wing of the Democracy. They are under deep obligations to Sedgewick, who, with others of the Hard Shell faction in New York, actually forced that poor creature Pierce into fathering the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Sedgewick was leading counsel in 1858 for the negroes of the Spanish schooner Amistad, who fought for and conquered their freedom, and brought the vessel to our coast. The negroes were declared free by a Connecticut court. Sedgewick next appeared on the public stage in 1844, when in conjunction with William Cullen Bryant and five others he signed that famous secret circular protesting against the annexation of Texas, while voting and working for Polk, whom they knew to be pledged to accomplish it. But Sedgewick turned his coat as events moved on, and in 1848 and '49 was a savage Hard Shell, protesting against all compromise or fusion with the Barnburners, and insisting upon fighting out the battle of the South on Northern soil.

Now, whether the Black Democrats of the Committee think they can't trust any such person, or what whim possesses them, I do not know; but they are mum on his case.

Douglas came over to the Republican side for the first time, on this occasion, and Seward is also entering upon the support of Sedgewick's confirmation, and against Mayor Wood and his crew of plunderers.

The President informs all comers that he is still open to proposals for missions, consulships, agencies, &c., and that they will be disposed of with the enlightened regard to the question, is the aspirant "sound on the goose?" Nothing but the pure nigger is tolerated at the White House. The Yellows and Browns, the moderate men of the Black Democracy, are nothing there, and can get nothing.

James M. Buchanan, of Baltimore, formerly Postmaster, will probably get the Russian mission, and Col. Morgan that of Buenos Ayres. Mirabeau B. Lamar, the fillibuster ally of Walker, is not yet confirmed in the mission to Central America.

The speech of Charles E. Stuart, of Michigan, against the Lecompton swindle, was far more thorough and decided than I supposed. He made a damning exposure of the baseness and villainy of the whole proceeding. He must henceforth be set down as an anti-Administration man. Dave Broderick, of California, came down upon the benevolent old gentleman with the placid face, the venerable head and the white cravat, who does the part of Catesby at the White House, with intense heartiness. Davy said, most truly, as well as bluntly, that all the outrages in Kansas had been caused by Buchanan and his betrayal of his pledges. He wondered that the people had not expelled the scoundrels of the Lecompton Convention, with the halter and the sword.

Francis P. Blair gives a grand Christmas dinner to-day, at Silver Spring, to Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, Senator Trumbull, and many other distinguished Republicans.

JUNIUS.

UTAH EXPEDITION.

Later Intelligence from the Army.

The N. Y. *Herald's* correspondent furnishes that paper with news from the Camp of the Expedition as late as Nov. 4th. It is dated:

CAMP ON HAMS FORK, Nov. 2, 1857.

Information reached here this evening that Col. Johnston is at Green river, and will probably join the army to-morrow. He brings with him two companies of the Tenth Infantry and a squadron of the Second Dragoons, and all the supply and sutler trains that have been detained in our rear awaiting convoys.

The Colonel has with his usual promptness made a rapid march from Fort Leavenworth, but was ordered out at so very late a season of the year that, notwithstanding his well known energy and firmness of purpose, he may find it impossible to enter Salt Lake valley this winter. The autumn has thus far been unusually mild and pleasant; but it is now the season when the canons through the mountains surrounding the Great Basin of Utah are generally blocked up with snow and impassable.

Two hundred Mormon cavalry were seen on our flanks to-day, and a party of them escorted in from Salt Lake City a lady whose husband (a Gentile) has been with us from Fort Laramie. It appears that some time last summer this man was given to understand his presence among the Saints would not for the future be agreeable, and perfectly comprehending the import of the compliment, he forthwith took his departure, leaving quite an amount of property, which those Godlike people have since most piously appropriated for the church. He, however, seems well satisfied at the recovery of his wife.

The agent of the Utah Indians, Dr. Hart, who is represented as being a most worthy gentleman, having conferred important benefits upon the tribe by teaching them the rudiments of agriculture and civilization, was also of the opinion that the "Avenging Angels" had their eyes on him, and he secretly made his exit under the escort of twenty of his "red children," who by an unfrequented route delivered him safe into the hands of the troops, and it is said all the remaining Gentiles have received their passports, and are on their way to California, so that by this time the followers of Joseph the Prophet have exclusive possession of the valley.

Several parties of armed Mormons have been fired at within the past few days, but none killed. They are now more cautious about approaching us, but keep an eye upon our movements at a respectable distance.

November 4, 1857.

Col. Johnston, the new commander, arrived yesterday, and we are to push forward for Salt Lake City at once; and if the elements do not stop us, you may expect to see my next letter dated at the fountain head of Mormondom.

A few days since an exceedingly racy dispatch was received in our camp from Brigham Young, in which he says he is quite sorry for the army, as it is possible there may be some respectable men with it; and as he possesses naturally a large share of the milk of human kindness, he will, from pure acts of humanity, permit the troops to winter at Fort Hall, in Oregon, but that they must not think of coming near Salt Lake City, or they would certainly be "wiped out." He, however, is decidedly of the opinion that it would be far better for the officers to resign their commissions and go home than to stay here and serve a tyrant. I have no doubt the officers will give this disinterested advice mature consideration. As yet, however, I have heard of no resignations.

The same express brought several numbers of the Deseret *News*, from which I extract the following delicate *bon mercam* from Brother Heber Kimball: "In relation to those soldiers coming here, they never crossed our path, and God Almighty gives us strength to resist them. And that is not all—there is no man that can rule over this people but Brigham Young." The congregation shouted "Amen."

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Pro-Slavery Lecounts of the Recent Troubles.

RUMORS OF WAR.

We have a variety of accounts from Kansas, most of them, however, from Pro-Slavery sources. The Missouri *Republican* proves that its old liar, H. C. Pate, is again at his work.

WESTPORT, Dec. 22.

The returns from Johnson are imperfect; at Shawnee the Pro-Slavery vote was seven hundred and sixty-five; at Olathe two hundred, and about the same at Lexington. No election news comes to-night from Leavenworth or Lecompton; when the express left the former place, several hundred men were about leaving for Lecompton to demand, and if refused, to take by force, the Territorial arms at the Governor's disposal.

There were some rumors, to day, of a fight in the vicinity of Fort Scott, in which it was said that thirty men had been killed. This evening the driver of the coach from Osawatomie denies it. It is doubtless a mere rumor. To-night I received a letter dated at Lawrence yesterday, which states that Lane has gone to Fort Scott, and intends first to demolish that place, and then "wipe out" Lexington and Westport, and that a war of extermination is to be begun on the Pro Slavery settlers in the Shawnee Reservation; they are to be shot down and their houses burned. I regard this letter as intended to arouse the border people to acts of retaliation, and give Lane's party some show of an excuse for war. A desperate effort is being made to give up civil strife. We hope, as we expect it, to fail.

"Constitution with Slavery" has carried by a large majority; there is no doubt of it.

H.C.P.

[From the same, Dec. 23th.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Dec. 21, 1857.

POSTMASTER, Westport: It must be awful times down to Fort Scott. It was reported last week that the Free State men had roasted two of our men alive; but this is not correct, though there has been a battle, and Jim Lane has gone down, and there are, no doubt, 1,000 men either at Fort Scott or gone into Missouri. It has been proposed to go to Lexington and levy a contribution of $50,000 to pay the expenses of the last war, and then go up and wipe out Westport. The Free State men say they will not stop at the State line; so look out, be strong, and quit yourselves like men.

The Vigilant Committees meet often, and sometimes keep in session till midnight. It is quite likely there will be blood spilt on the Shawnee reserve. They are talking of going down in squads, and burn the houses of pro-slavery men, while some of our folks are to be burnt in their houses, or shot down as they come out.

I don't sign my name, as our post office is part Free State.

Civil War in Kansas—Its Righteousness—Let the People Arm for Resistance.

[From the St. Louis News, Dec. 23.]

The news from Kansas is of the most unsatisfactory and threatening character. Great numbers of citizens, after several months of peaceful pursuits, are again excited and in arms, and more terrible affrays than have at any previous time stained the soil of Kansas with blood and our national character with shame, are now taking place. Formerly we had individual assassinations, or, at most, timid skirmishes of large bodies of men, attended with but trifling loss of life, neither party into which the settlers were then divided, seemed to think that the time for a final struggle between them had come. They wrangled and fought, then, with much hesitancy, and still looked to the Federal Government for some just and firm movement that would make interstine war unnecessary.

Governor after Governor was sent among them, full of the prestige of Democracy and of the Administration confidence, and with many fair words the people of Kansas were promised peace, protection and a fair exercise of their indisputable rights under the Nebraska bill. The advent of Governor R. J. Walker, was signalized amongst them by the publication of elaborate instructions from President Buchanan, assuring the people of Kansas that if the Constitution about to be formed for their State were not submitted fairly to a vote of the people, "Congress ought to reject it." Resting on these assurances the majority of the people of Kansas waited peacefully and patiently for the opportunity of adopting their regular State Government.

Have they got what the President promised them? On the contrary, a false and treacherous convention—and a minority of that convention, at that—belying all their pledges to submit their work to the people's vote, are endeavoring to force a State Government on the people of Kansas, without submitting it to a vote of the people; and the President, James Buchanan, so far from consistently maintaining that such Constitution should be "rejected by Congress," is determined to use all the power of his immense patronage to have that fraudulent Constitution received and adopted.

Perhaps our respect for the Head of our Government should not allow us to say that Mr. Buchanan has given lying assurances to the people of Kansas. But we have given his late words of promise, made through his chosen personal friend, Governor Robert J. Walker, and the people know his present course of policy. Let the country judge Mr. Buchanan.

We turn to the people of Kansas. They have been shamefully deceived and betrayed in regard to the privileges of choosing their own Constitution and regulating their domestic institutions. And they have sworn to resist usurpation to the bitter end. We applaud them for it, and say: God speed them in the right. Let them take up arms and defy Mr. Buchanan and his troops, and return shot for shot, as long as they have a gun and man to fire it. When they have all fallen in the righteous cause, there will be a million freemen to take their places and carry on the war.

"What!" says the startled adherent of the Administration, "will you resist the law, and become a felon and rebel against the Government?"

Yes, we reply, even so, if Mr. Buchanan wills it. Tyranny is tyranny, whether perpetrated by George the Third, or James Buchanan and his myrmidons of office-holders. It is as righteous to resist usurpation now, as ever before on this continent. No matter from what source it comes, it must and shall be resisted. There is no dearer right than that of self-government, and if Mr. Buchanan falsifies his own promises to the people of Kansas, and attempts by murderous means, to crush their right to self government, he is no better than any common deceiver and tyrant, and shall be resisted, personally and officially, till his insolence is rebuked and his tyranny overthrown. And if the end is civil war and blood, so let it be. The like has happened before, and no doubt will happen again, and ought to happen, whenever false-hearted men gain power, and use that power to oppress and harrass a free people, and trample upon their dearest rights.

The Kansas game of shuffling, equivocation, villany and fraud, is played out. The issue is now made, and it is Free Government on one side, and the forced rule of a contemptible minority of petty tyrants and usurpers, upheld by President Buchanan, on the other. That issue will do as well to fight on now as at any other time; and the people of Kansas, and the sincere adherents of the principles of the Nebraska bill throughout the country are as ready for it now as they ever will be. Let it come.

News from the Plains and the Upper Missouri.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 28th.]

Among the number of travelers up the Missouri and on the Plains, we have met with Henry Belknap, Esq., who has spent the greater part of the year in explorations of the rivers and mountains of the far-off country.

Mr. Belknap left St. Louis in the spring of the year, with Col. Vaughan, Indian agent for the Upper Missouri, on board the steamer Twilight. Leaving Col. Vaughan's post many the Blackfeet Indians, he crossed the mountains to the head of the Columbia, and thence down directly through the mountains until he reached Utah Territory. Mr. Belknap was at Green River when the United States trains of provisions, &c., were burned by the Mormons. A very small force of Mormons was concerned in the operation; twenty Mormons only destroyed Russell & Co.'s train. They then were awakened from sleep, and found two Mormons with rifles cocked standing at the head of each wagon. The whole affair of getting possession of the wagons was conducted by the Mormons in the most civil, not to say friendly, manner.—The men in charge of the wagons were allowed to take any articles they desired from the wagons in the train, and then the train was set on fire. The statement that they plundered the train is not correct.

Mr. Belknap represents that the position of the small body of men on Hem's Fork was critical in the extreme. The Mormon's were ranging the country at will, driving off the cattle, cutting off supplies, and annoying the military in every possible way. Henry's Fork, where Col. Johnson proposes wintering his command, is a tolerably well sheltered valley, and provided with wood and grass; but it is very much exposed to attacks from the Mormon enemy. The latter are usually well mounted and well equipped, and they are said to be in possession of seventeen pieces of artillery.—This is a very reasonable number, as many of the Mormons are mechanics, and have been engaged in the casting of cannon.

Fifty of Magraw's party, engaged in making a road in that direction to the Pacific, had volunteered in the army, and their services were accepted, and they had marched from Wind river to join Col. Johnston.

Leaving the South Pass early in November, Mr. Belknap struck directly across the Plains, crossing the head of *L'Eau qui Court* and White rivers, and arrived at Fort Randall, on the Upper Missouri, on the 2d of December. The Ogallalah Indians were at the Sand Hill Peak; two hundred and fifty lodges of Brules were in the Sand Hills between the head of *L'Eau qui Court* and White River, and other scattering bands were met on the way. These Indians were all starving, and they reported no buffalo in that section of the country.

There has been some hard fighting on the plains the past fall and summer, between the different tribes of Indians; and eighty lodges of the Crows had been nearly exterminated by the Minneconjou tribe (Sioux) in one battle. A white man by the name of William Leclerc, had been killed by the Yanctonnais. The other tribes of Indians were quiet. The country was reported to be black with buffalo, from Fort Pierre Northward. It is also said that the prospect of a good winter's trade in that section of the country was highly encouraging.

[Accounts from the St. Louis News, Dec. 28th.]

Late intelligence from Kansas represents the Territory in a deplorably unsettled state. The old hostility between the Pro-Slavery and Free State parties is being quickened into new life by the discussion of the Constitution question, and there is reason to apprehend that the winter will be marked by scenes characteristic of the Territory a year ago, will be repeated, unless steps be taken promptly to adjust the difficulties.

Gen. Denver has entered on the discharge of his duties as Secretary and Acting Governor. The Free State men appear to have abstained from the polls on the 21st inst., so that the election on that day resulted in the casting of a majority of votes "For the Constitution *with* Slavery." The outbreak at Fort Scott is differently represented by the opposite parties. It was evidently a partisan fight between the Pro-Slavery and Free State parties, and was likely to be followed by further hostilities, unless the United States troops should arrive in time to interfere.

There are reports of threats by Lane to march with the Territorial militia into Missouri and attack Westport and Lexington. But the prodigious absurdity of the idea deprives it of the least credit. Ten thousand armed men could be concentrated at Lexington or Westport at five day's notice, and Lane is not silly enough to attempt an invasion of Missouri that would bring him face to face with such a force as this. The report is evidently concocted for the purpose of rousing the Missourians to a foolish participation in the Territorial strife. They have thrown away too much time and money already, in this disgraceful partisan feud, and if they are discreet, they will leave the citizens of Kansas hereafter to settle their own disputes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ABRIDGMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS, FROM 1789 TO 1856. By THOMAS H. BENTON. In 16 vols. New York: D. Appleton & Co.; Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1857.

We have from the Chicago publishers, Messrs. S. Griggs & Co., Vol. IV of Mr. Benton's great work indicated by the title above. This volume opens with the meeting of Congress, Nov. 7th, 1808, and continues the legislative history of the country down to March 3d, 1813. Between these dates, events of great importance transpired, and the venerable author of the record before us has not failed to carefully and faithfully to note their earliest development, and the debates to which they gave rise. The period covers the agitation which preceded the war of 1812, and runs into the time occupied by that memorable contest—thus affording to the statesman, politician and general reader, a clear insight into the causes and early conduct of the struggle. At that time, the exasperation of the then great political parties was at its height; and their criminations and recriminations in Congress are not the least interesting features of this volume.

We have before expressed our opinion of the great merits of this Abridgment; and we can now only earnestly hope that the distinguished author may live to carry out his original intentions, and bring his history down to the last Congress. It is demanded by the country, and, once completed, will be a fitting monument to Mr. Benton's memory.

USE OF POSTAGE STAMPS AS SEALS.—A writer in the *National Intelligencer* suggests, as a protection against the Paul Pry curiosity which prompts some people to open the self sealing envelopes now in use, and read what is intended for other eyes than their own, that letter writers use the *stamp* as a seal. This would be effectual if the postmasters would stamp their mail mark over it, which doubtless they would do; and, besides this security, the delicacy of the postage stamp itself would prevent any attempt to remove it, without the certainty of defacement and detection.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY HAVING remained in store more than fifteen months, will be sold to pay charges, on TUESDAY the 5th day of JANUARY, 1858, at the Illinois Central Railroad Freight House, to the highest bidder, for cash, one package containing assorted and charges paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

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Legal Notices.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Philip Rogers, deceased, in pursuance of a decree of the County Court of Cook County, will sell at public vendue at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county on Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of December, A. D. 1857, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest which said deceased had at the time of his decease, and which the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise since acquired, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois: to-wit: All that part of the west half of the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of Section seventeen (17) in Township number (39), north of range (14) east of the third Principal Meridian, bounded as follows, to-wit: commencing at the north-east corner of said Section seventeen, thence running south sixty rods, thence east to the west line of the Green Bay Road, as staked, thence in a southerly direction on the west line of said Green Bay Road to the south boundary line of said north-west quarter of said north-west quarter of said Section seventeen, thence west to the north-west corner of said north-west quarter of said Section seventeen, thence north on the east boundary line of said north-west quarter of said north-west quarter to the north boundary line of said Section seventeen, thence west on said north boundary line to the place of beginning, containing about thirty (30) acres of land.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

Chicago, Nov. 18, 1857. MARY ROGERS,
Administratrix of the Estate of Philip Rogers,
deceased.

no11-td27

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT. }
In Chancery.

OFFICE OF MASTER IN CHANCERY.

George A. Prince and Theodore Stephenson, as Nicholas J. Hansen, Friedrich Hansen, Christian Hansen, Nicholas J. Hansen, Jr., Wilhelm Wilhelmsen, Charles Hansen, Nicholas J. Hansen, Jr., Wilhelm Wilhelmsen, Charles Hansen, William F. Myrick and James M. Woodworth.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, D. Paine Furer, Master in Chancery of the County and State of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a decretal order of the Cook County Circuit Court, in Chancery, rendered at the above entitled cause, at the November term thereof, A. D. 1857, on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number (2) in Block number (3) in Kinzie's addition to Chicago, in the south-west fractional quarter of Section number (9), in Township number (39) north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

D. PAINE FURER,
Master in Chancery Cook County, Ill.

Chicago, Dec. 16, 1857.—le19-td 8t2

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT. }
In Chancery.

Walburga Illing and Joseph Illing, vs. John Fritz, et al.—

For Decree and Partition.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, D. C. Paine Furer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1858, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, sell the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot twelve (12) in Block No. ninety-nine (99), in the School Section Addition to Chicago, in the fractional south-west quarter of Section nine (9), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Terms of sale—One third in hand, balance in one, two and three years, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable annually; deferred installments to be secured by bonds and a mortgage upon the premises.

D. C. PAINE FURER,
Master in Chancery Cook County.

de19 Master in Chancery Cook County.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

Cook County Court of Common Pleas. }
January Term A. D. 1858.

James Carpenter, W. S. Fairbanks, J. Q. A. Litchfield and Samuel L. Howes, vs. Thomas Coleman Holbrook.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Coleman Morse, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, bearing date the 28th day of November, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said James Carpenter, W. S. Fairbanks, J. Q. A. Litchfield and Samuel L. Howes, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Coleman Morse, I, the undersigned, by virtue of the said writ of attachment, have taken all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Coleman Morse, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of Section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; the west half of the south-west quarter of said section; the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of said section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of said section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; the north half of the south-east quarter of said section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; the south half of the north-east quarter of said section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing two hundred and twenty-nine (229) acres of land, more or less, situated in said county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Dated Nov. 27th, 1857. NORMAN FELT,
P. F. Sheriff, Cook County.

de7-td27

Master's Sale.

Cook County Court of Common Pleas. }
In Chancery.

Certain on Warrant of Chancery.

Edwin R. Tuttle, vs. Luther L. Mills, Walter W. Mills, Matthew Ladlie, Solomon A. Smith and Royal A. R. Mills.—Foreclosure.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, D. C. Paine Furer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1857, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, sell the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number (2) in Block number (3) in the Kinzie Addition to Chicago, in the fractional south-west quarter of Section number (9), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Terms of sale—One third in hand, balance in one, two and three years, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable annually; deferred installments to be secured by bonds and a mortgage upon the premises.

D. C. PAINE FURER,
Master in Chancery Cook County.

de19 Master in Chancery Cook County.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

Cook County Court of Common Pleas. }
January Term A. D. 1858.

James Carpenter, W. S. Fairbanks, J. Q. A. Litchfield and Samuel L. Howes, vs. Thomas Coleman Holbrook.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Coleman Morse, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, bearing date the 28th day of November, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said James Carpenter, W. S. Fairbanks, J. Q. A. Litchfield and Samuel L. Howes, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Coleman Morse, I, the undersigned, by virtue of the said writ of attachment, have taken all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Coleman Morse, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of Section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; the west half of the south-west quarter of said section; the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of said section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of said section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; the south half of the north-east quarter of said section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing two hundred and twenty-nine (229) acres of land, more or less, situated in said county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Dated Nov. 27th, 1857. NORMAN FELT,
P. F. Sheriff, Cook County.

de7-td27

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT. }
In Chancery.

Richard Dowse vs. Lewis K. Gleim—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I will sell at public vendue, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county, on the first day of November, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the right, title and interest which the said Lewis K. Gleim had at the time of the levy of the writ of attachment in this cause, or has since acquired, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: The north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of Section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing forty (40) acres of land, more or less.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

Chicago, November 7, 1857. MARY ROGERS,
Administratrix of the Estate of Philip Rogers,
deceased.

no11-td27

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COOK COUNTY—ss.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT. }
In Chancery.

Mark Skinner, Trustee of Eudelia Ewing, wife of William B. Egan, vs. Esther Ewing, Hugh McCulloch and Richard Bartlett, executors of the last will and testament of William G. Ewing and Esther Ewing, William G. Ewing, jr., Catharine Ewing, Esther Ewing, Mary Ewing, Margaret Guthrie, Charles D. Bond, Lavinia Ann Bond, William A. Ewing, George H. Ewing, William Sturgis, Susan Reid, Charles H. Reid, Mary Ewing Sturgis, Emeline Wood Noel and Sophia Noel, defendants.

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE of all the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court, notice is hereby given to the said Daniel S. O'Connell, that the complainants, in the above entitled cause, filed their bill of complaint in said Court on the chancery side thereof, on the first day of December, A. D. 1857, against the said Daniel S. O'Connell and others, defendants, returnable to the first Monday of February next, 1858, as is by law required; and that a writ of subpœna was thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, 1858, as is by law required; and that the said complainants have exhibited with their bill aforesaid their affidavit, that the said Daniel S. O'Connell is not a resident of this State, but resides out of the State, to-wit: at No. 132 Fifth street, in the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Daniel S. O'Connell, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county, on the second Monday of January next, 1858, and in said Court and before the Judges thereof, plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WILLIAM H. CARVER & CO.
Complainants' Solicitors.

HARVEY & MILLER, Complainants' Solicitors.—de 30—w426

STATE OF ILLINOIS—COUNTY OF COOK—ss.

Cook County Court of Common Pleas, }
January Special Term, A. D. 1858.

Richard Dowse vs. Lewis K. Gleim—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I will sell at public vendue, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county, on the first day of November, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the right, title and interest which the said Lewis K. Gleim had at the time of the levy of the writ of attachment in this cause, or has since acquired, in and to the following described real estate, situated in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: The north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of Section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing forty (40) acres of land, more or less.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

Chicago, November 7, 1857. MARY ROGERS,
Administratrix of the Estate of Philip Rogers,
deceased.

no11-td27

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT. }
In Chancery.

OFFICE OF MASTER IN CHANCERY.

George A. Prince and Theodore Stephenson, as Nicholas J. Hansen, Friedrich Hansen, Christian Hansen, Nicholas J. Hansen, Jr., Wilhelm Wilhelmsen, Charles Hansen, Nicholas J. Hansen, Jr., Wilhelm Wilhelmsen, Charles Hansen, William F. Myrick and James M. Woodworth.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, D. Paine Furer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, state of Illinois, will, in pursuance of a decretal order of the Cook County Circuit Court, in Chancery, rendered at the above entitled cause, at the November term thereof, A. D. 1857, on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county, sell at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number (2) in Block No. ninety-nine (99), in the School Section Addition to Chicago, in the fractional south-west quarter of Section nine (9), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian.

D. PAINE FURER,
Master in Chancery Cook County, Ill.

Chicago, Dec. 16, 1857.—le19-td 8t2

MASTER'S SALE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

COOK COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT. }
In Chancery.

Walburga Illing and Joseph Illing, vs. John Fritz, et al.—

For Decree and Partition.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, I, D. C. Paine Furer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State of Illinois, will, on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1858, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, sell the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot twelve (12) in Block No. ninety-nine (99), in the School Section Addition to Chicago, in the fractional south-west quarter of Section nine (9), in Township thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian.

Terms of sale—One third in hand, balance in one, two and three years, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable annually; deferred installments to be secured by bonds and a mortgage upon the premises.

D. C. PAINE FURER,
Master in Chancery Cook County.

de19 Master in Chancery Cook County.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

Cook County Court of Common Pleas. }
January Term A. D. 1858.

John H. Mershon and Augustus H. Mershon, complainants, vs. William B. Stow and George I. Stow, defendants.—Attachment.

JOHN H. MERSHON, ONE OF THE complainants above named, having filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court his affidavit that William B. Stow and George I. Stow, the defendants, reside out of the State, notice is hereby given to the said defendants, that the said complainants filed their bill of complaint against the said defendants, William B. Stow and George I. Stow, in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, that said court has a jurisdiction of the subject matter of said suit, and that the summons thereupon issued is returnable on the first Monday in January instant, being the 4th day of said month, commencing on the said first Monday in January instant, and that a copy of said bill of complaint was left with the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ was duly returned.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Lewis K. Gleim shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of February next, 1858, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
CORNELL, WAITE & JAMESON, Complainants' Solicitors.

de7-td27

MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, ON THE SECOND DAY OF July, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, Samuel A. Ford and Charles H. Whitney, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, by their deed of mortgage of that date, conveyed to the undersigned, Mark Skinner, Trustee of Eudelia Ewing, wife of William B. Egan, of Chicago, county and State aforesaid, the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot number eight (8) in Block number two (2) in Kinzie's addition to Chicago, in the south-west fractional quarter of Section number nine (9), in Township number thirty-nine (39) north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook county, Illinois, to secure the payment of a certain bond of even date with said mortgage, executed by said Samuel A. Ford and Charles H. Whitney to said Trustee, which said bond is also recorded in the Recorder's office of said county of Cook, in book 29 of mortgages on page 145, and the said mortgage and bond were duly executed by the said Samuel A. Ford and Charles H. Whitney in the payment of a certain indebtedness secured in said mortgage and bond, and the said bond and mortgage were thereby become due and payable; and whereas the said Samuel A. Ford and Charles H. Whitney have failed to pay the same according to its tenor and effect, that is, by virtue of the power and authority in said mortgage and bond will affect a sale of the premises described in the latter instrument, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Cook County Court House in the city of Chicago aforesaid, on the second day of January next, 1858, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, after having given due notice of the time, place and terms of such sale, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable annually; deferred installments to be secured by bonds and a mortgage upon the premises.

HIRAM S. TUCKER, Mortgagee.

de19 Master in Chancery Cook County.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County.—ss.

Cook County Court of Common Pleas. }
January Term A. D. 1858.

James Carpenter, W. S. Fairbanks, J. Q. A. Litchfield and Samuel L. Howes, vs. Thomas Coleman Holbrook.—Attachment.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said Coleman Morse, that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, bearing date the 28th day of November, A. D. 1857, at the suit of the said James Carpenter, W. S. Fairbanks, J. Q. A. Litchfield and Samuel L. Howes, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Coleman Morse, I, the undersigned, by virtue of the said writ of attachment, have taken all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Coleman Morse, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of Section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; the west half of the south-west quarter of said section; the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of the south-west quarter of said section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of said section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; the south half of the north-east quarter of said section number (29), Town number (39), north of Range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian, containing two hundred and twenty-nine (229) acres of land, more or less, situated in said county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Dated Nov. 27th, 1857. NORMAN FELT,
P. F. Sheriff, Cook County.

de7-td27

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of a certain promissory note for $2,000, made by Quayle & Martin to my order, payable on or before the first day of November, 1857, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. secured by a certain mortgage of even date therewith, executed by said Quayle & Martin, and duly recorded upon the lands and premises hereinafter described, and recorded in the Recorder's office of said county, in book 146 of deeds, on page 178, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1856, and the 5th day of January next, at the hour of nine, P. M., still at the door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county, issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next, 1858, as is by law required; and that a writ of subpœna was thereupon issued out of said Court, returnable on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the second Monday of January next, 1858, as is by law required; and that the said complainant has exhibited with his bill aforesaid his affidavit, that the said Quayle & Martin, defendants, reside out of the State, to-wit: at Cleveland, Ohio.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Quayle & Martin, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county, on the second Monday of January next, 1858, and in said Court and before the Judges thereof, plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
CORNELL, WAITE & JAMESON, Complainants' Solicitors